

Historic, Archive Document

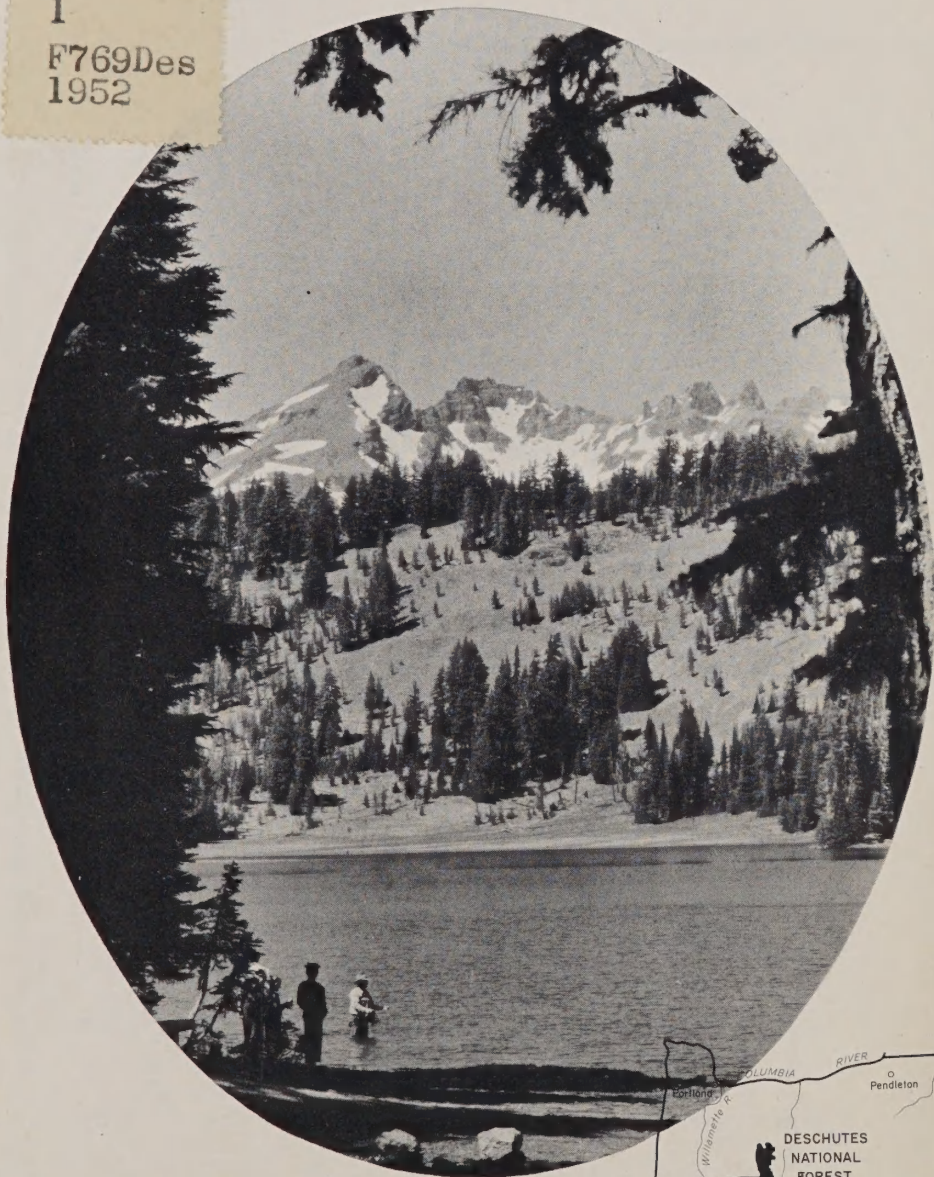
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Deschutes

NATIONAL
FOREST

1

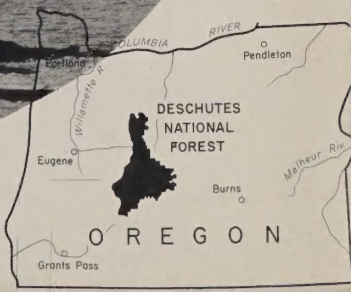
F769Des
1952



FOREST SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Pacific Northwest Region

July 1952



This Is Your Forest

THIS FOREST is one of 151 in the United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico set aside by the Congress to protect vital watersheds and help provide an adequate supply of timber and other resources for all time. Situated in central Oregon, it extends from the summit of the Cascade Range on the west to the high desert on the east, and from Mt. Jefferson and the Warm Springs Indian Reservation on the north to Mt. Thielsen and the Rogue River and Fremont National Forests on the south. Within its boundaries is a total of 1,927,400 acres of which 1,659,000 is national forest land—the property of the people. It is yours to enjoy, to protect, and to use wisely.

The forest received its name from the Deschutes River which originates within its boundaries, and the word “Deschutes” is from the original French “river des chutes” or river of the falls, which was applied by the early French fur traders working along the Columbia River. Although the forest was created and named on July 1, 1908, the land it includes was withdrawn from the public domain and placed in “forest reserves” by President Grover Cleveland in 1893 and President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. The guiding principle in the management of public forests is that they be administered for the greatest good of the greatest number of people in the long run.

As one of the national forests under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Deschutes is managed under the multiple-use program. This means that all the basic forest resources—water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation—are carefully considered in the management of the forest. No one resource is emphasized beyond its importance, to the detriment of the other resources.

How It Can Be Reached

Deschutes National Forest is crossed by five major highways: The Dalles-California (U S 97) which runs north and south; the Willamette (Oregon 58) which cuts through the southern part and skirts Odell Lake; the Santiam (U S 20) which enters the forest near Sisters and passes by Suttle and Blue Lakes on its way over the Cascades; the McKenzie (U S 126) which leaves the Santiam near Sisters and cuts the forest east and west; and the Fremont (Oregon 31) which takes off from The Dalles-California Highway south of La Pine and passes through pine timberlands in a southeasterly direction to Silver Lake, Summer Lake, and Lakeview. These highways have been constructed as cooperative projects between the Federal Government and the State. They are maintained by the State after completion.

A highway which will run almost entirely within the national forest is being constructed southwest from Bend. Named the Cascade Lakes Highway, it eventually will extend south as far as Diamond Lake. This highway is planned as a scenic route and purposely touches many of the beautiful mountain lakes in the high Cascades.

In addition to the major highways, approximately 1,700 miles of forest roads make this one of the most accessible forest areas in Oregon.

Water Is Wealth

The Deschutes forest is a vast natural reservoir in which fall, winter, and spring rain and snow water are collected and stored for use during the summer on the arid farm lands to the east and north. The entire forest floor is unique in that the soils are porous and readily percolate the water to underground reservoirs in the rock mantle, which feed numerous large, even-flowing springs. Some of these springs are the sources of rivers such as the Spring, the Fall, the Cultus, and the Metolius, all of which eventually feed the Deschutes River, and in turn the mighty Columbia.

The high capacity of the soil to absorb water helps prevent floods and erosion in the Deschutes area; the rivers generally are clear and their flow fluctuates little from season to season. Water from the national forest is important for domestic, industrial, and recreational purposes.

Two large man-made reservoirs, Wickiup and Crane Prairie, impound much water during the winter and spring for irrigation use. These reservoirs lie in the heart of the forest between the Bend and Crescent Ranger Districts. Dams have been constructed across the outlets of Crescent and Paulina Lakes, thus increasing their services as reservoirs. Water is released as needed and taken from the Deschutes River through a series of irrigation ditches near the city of Bend. One of these ditches, the North Unit, carries a maximum flow of 1,000 cubic feet per second and has a total length of 65 miles. The irrigation ditches as well as the reservoirs were constructed and are maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The North Unit alone supplies water for 50,000 acres of land. Potatoes, alfalfa hay, grain, clover seed, and many other crops are grown on this formerly arid, desert-type land. All together, the waters of the Deschutes National Forest are used to irrigate 98,000 acres of land in the Bend, Redmond, and Madras areas. The farm produce from this irrigated land adds greatly to the local and national economy.

Recreation for All

Recreation is an important resource of the forest. Accessibility and long periods of clear, warm weather in the summer months make it adaptable to a wide range of recreational activities. There are high peaks for mountain climbing, trails for hiking, good fishing in streams

and lakes, attractive resorts, summer homes, and restful camps. The Forest Service wishes visitors to the Deschutes to feel welcome. There are no entrance requirements and no restrictions other than "closed areas" during periods of high fire danger. In the best interest of all, however, forest users are required to leave clean, sanitary camps and prevent fires.

Forest Camp Grounds

Forest camps for the convenience and enjoyment of forest users are located at various places throughout the forest. These camps are free, but the length of time that one party may stay in a few of the camps is limited to 14 days if use is particularly heavy.

Camps usually are provided with rustic tables, stone stoves or fireplaces, and sanitation facilities. Those using these camps do so with a minimum of restriction. They are requested to leave a clean camp and a DEAD fire.

Camping is not restricted to established camps, but is allowed anywhere in the forest unless particular areas are closed because of fire danger. Between July 1 and September 30, campfire permits are required for camping at other than designated camp grounds. These permits are free and may be obtained from any forest officer.

The 76 improved camp grounds and picnic areas on the forest contain 576 family units which will accommodate 3,165 visitors at one time. A complete list of such camps, with their facilities, can be obtained from the supervisor in Bend, or by writing the Regional Forester, P. O. Box 4137, Portland 8, Oreg.

Within the forest are some outstanding mountain lakes and streams at which major recreation developments have been made. Some of the more popular lakeside camps and picnic areas are Suttle, Elk, Davis, Cultus, Todd, Twin, Odell, Crescent, Paulina, and East Lakes. A number of streamside camps are found along the Metolius and Deschutes Rivers. The Willamette Pass winter sports area near Odell Lake is administered by the Willamette forest since most of the visitors come from the Eugene area.

Interesting Trips

Cascade Lakes Highway, now under construction, offers interesting and beautiful forest scenery. It passes between Bachelor Butte and Broken Top Mountain and skirts the South Sister. Sparks, Devils, and Elk Lakes are touched by this route. Short side trips may be taken to Todd, Mud, and Lava Lakes.

Tumalo Falls is on a good mountain road, 12 miles west of Bend. This beautiful waterfall cascades over a 96-foot-high rock ledge in a sylvan setting. Visitors are welcome at the nearby Bend city water intake.

Metolius River is in the northwest part of the forest and has many interesting attractions. The river rises from a large spring at the foot of Black Butte and is a full-grown stream at its beginning. It has an even temperature and flow the year around. From this area, pack or hiking trips may be taken into the beautiful Jefferson Park and Hole-in-the-Wall country at the foot of Mt. Jefferson, or into the Three Fingered Jack area. The Wizard Falls trout hatchery of the Oregon State Game Commission is an outstanding show place along the Metolius. The salmon hatchery of the State Fish Commission is also a point of interest along this stream.

Suttle Lake and Blue Lake along the Santiam Highway are popular mountain lakes for swimming and boating. These lakes lie in ancient craters. Blue Lake especially has a beautiful dark blue color when viewed from the Santiam Highway above.

Lava Butte is a short side trip off The Dalles-California Highway 12 miles south of Bend. From this butte, which has an oiled road to its top, a sweeping view of the panorama of the Cascades may be had. The butte itself is a volcanic crater of rather recent origin and has many interesting geological formations. A lookout station is maintained on Lava Butte by the Forest Service throughout the summer months. Forest visitors are welcome there, and the lookout will be glad to explain how fires are spotted and reported to the headquarters station.

Lava Caves and Lava Cast Forest are interesting geological features easily reached from The Dalles-California Highway. Lava River Cave State Park, a mile-long tunnel of lava formations, is adjacent to the highway 13 miles south of Bend. Other lava caves east of the highway a few miles south of Bend are known as the Arnold and Skeleton ice caves. The Lava Cast Forest, a short distance east of the highway and 21 miles south of Bend, has many casts formed by lava flowing around trees.

The Newberry Crater area lies approximately 26 miles south of Bend and 12 miles east of The Dalles-California Highway. This crater contains East and Paulina Lakes which are nestled at the foot of Paulina Peak. A visit to the obsidian cliff and to Paulina Falls is well worth the visitor's time, and a 3-mile hiking trip to Paulina Peak provides a fine view of the entire crater and surrounding territory.

Summer Homes

Summer home areas where building sites may be rented from the Forest Service under a special-use permit have been surveyed in a number of locations in the forest. All sites along the Metolius River and at Elk and Paulina Lakes have been taken. However, a few are available at Crescent and Odell Lakes. Information about these sites may be obtained from the District Ranger at Crescent, Oreg. Existing summer homes may be purchased occasionally from present owners, and in such

Managing the Land for Timber Production

Timber taken from the Deschutes National Forest is cut on a tree-selection basis, which means that only mature trees or those that are in most need of harvesting are removed from the stand. This selective cutting removes from 20 to 50 percent of the merchantable stand and leaves the remainder in good growing condition. Timber is cut on a sustained-yield basis. Only enough is removed each year to equal that which is replaced by annual growth. Under such a system a perpetual supply of quality timber and other forest products is assured from national forest lands.

A forest officer selects the trees to be cut in a given area and marks each tree—usually with a small spray of paint. The volume of the timber to be cut is estimated, and the sale is advertised for a minimum of 30 days. The sale is then awarded to the highest bidder, and he is required to harvest the timber in accordance with sound forest practices as set forth in the timber-sale agreement.

The Deschutes can annually harvest on a sustained-yield basis about 70 million board feet of valuable ponderosa, white, and sugar pines, as well as 15 million board feet of Douglas-fir, white fir, larch, and hemlock. This volume of national forest timber plays an important part in the over-all economy of the central Oregon area. Hundreds of woods and mill workers are directly dependent upon this timber supply for their livelihood. In addition, many businesses in Bend and adjacent towns are directly or indirectly affected by the timber economy.

In addition to managing the harvesting of the timber crop, the Forest Service plants barren areas with 2- and 3-year-old trees which will supply future generations with wood products. A forest nursery located 4 miles east of Bend raises the seedlings from seed collected from many different forests having a wide variety of growing conditions. This range of conditions is desirable because trees inherit characteristics of their parents to a remarkable degree, and young trees therefore should be planted in areas similar to those in which their parents grew. The Bend pine nursery has a present capacity of 5 million young trees each year and plans for future expansion up to 10 million a year. It supplies trees for field planting in the pine forests of Oregon and Washington and to some extent for those in Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.

Pruning branches and thinning crowded trees is done in stands of young trees which have grown naturally from seed. This improves the quality of the future timber crop.

Producing Forage for Livestock

Many of the ranchers on the irrigated lands to the east and north of the Deschutes National Forest depend on the forest for summer grazing for their livestock. Sheep use much of the lower open areas where fine stands of bitterbrush exist. This shrub is an excellent browse plant

for all kinds of grazing animals. Water for livestock on much of the eastern part of the forest must be pumped from deep wells and hauled in tank trucks to the stock on the range. Cattle use meadow areas in the higher country where water and green grass exist. The Forest Service encourages grazing under proper management as part of its multiple-use program. Fences, water developments, and other range improvements—constructed by both the Forest Service and permittees using the range—are used to control stock and get maximum use of feed areas.

Pringle Falls Experimental Forest

The Forest Service maintains an experimental forest in the vicinity of Pringle Falls where tree growth and management studies are carried on. The results of these studies and experiments are applied to similar forest areas throughout the country. The experimental work is conducted by personnel from the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station with headquarters at the experimental forest and in Bend. Main headquarters of the experiment station is in Portland.

Administration

This forest is administered by a forest supervisor who has headquarters in the Post Office Building at Bend, Oreg. He is assisted by two district rangers located at 859 Wall Street in Bend, and one each in Sisters and Crescent, Oreg.

All forest officers consider it a part of their jobs to give information on the resources and attractions of the forest. Visitors should feel free to contact them for information or assistance at any time.

Forest Fire Prevention

This forest has a yearly average of 110 forest fires, more than half of which are caused by human carelessness. Smokers and campers are the most frequent offenders. Any one of the fires that start each year could, and sometimes does, result in the destruction of valuable timber supplies, forage for livestock and wildlife, recreation facilities, and in damage to stream flow for irrigation and domestic use.

Many forest visitors new to the mountains do not realize how easily fires may be started during the summer months, how destructive they may be, and how hard they are to control. For this reason all forest users are requested to comply strictly with the few simple suggestions for fire prevention. These fire prevention rules are as follows:

1. Obtain a campfire permit during the period July 1 to September 30 before camping at other than designated camp grounds. Permits may be obtained free from any forest officer.
2. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each auto or pack train when planning to camp.



F-464326

Elk Lake. The numerous lakes within the Deschutes National Forest are popular for boating and swimming, as well as for fishing.

F-437500

Cattle grazing on Sparks Lake Meadow in the shadow of South Sister Mountain. Local ranchers pay a nominal fee to graze stock on high mountain meadows during summer months. The number of animals using an area is adjusted so that full use will be made of forage without causing damage to the range.



cases the Forest Service will transfer the permit to the new owner. The transfer arrangements must be made prior to the purchase.

The charge for summer home lots varies with the desirability of the lot. Building plans must be submitted to the Forest Supervisor and approved by him before construction work may start. This requirement is to make certain the buildings will be in harmony with their surroundings and structurally strong and safe from fire.

Resorts

For the comfort and convenience of recreation visitors who wish cabins, lodging, meals, and fishing and camping supplies, permits have been issued for the development of resorts from private funds. Some of the larger resort operations are at Elk Lake, Paulina Lake, East Lake, Odell Lake, Crescent Lake, and Suttle Lake.

Fishing

The Deschutes River and its tributaries, including the Metolius River, are noted for fine fishing. This stream originates in the Deschutes National Forest, and many miles of it are within the forest boundaries. Almost all of the river is accessible to anglers, and all sections furnish good fishing throughout the season. Native rainbow and the introduced brown trout are the most abundant species in the streams.

More than 100 lakes, ranging in size from 1 to 3 thousand acres, dot the higher mountains. Approximately 40 of these lakes may be reached directly by auto, while none is more than 12 miles from a road. Rainbow and eastern brook trout are the species most common in the lakes, but a few have Mackinaw and Dolly Varden. Large reservoirs such as Crane Prairie and Wickiup also provide good fishing. Seasons and bag limits are set by the State Game Department.

The Wildlife Resource

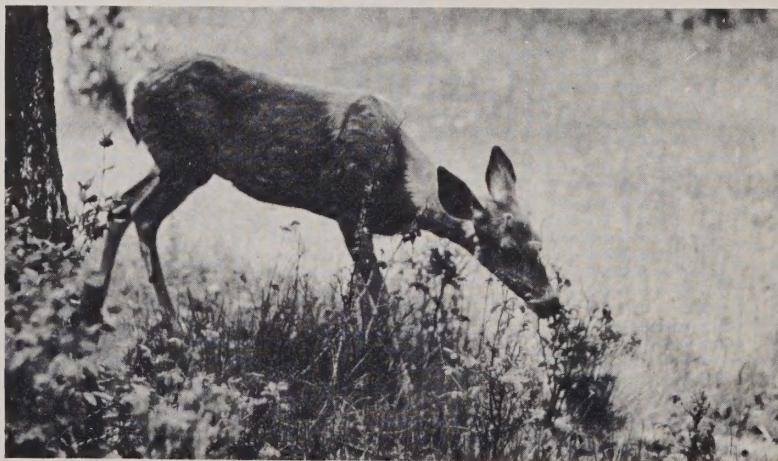
The Deschutes National Forest is well-known for its large herds of mule deer. These animals are found on all parts of the forest but are seen most easily in the open cut-over areas east of the Deschutes River where the hunting is good during the open season. The forest also has some elk, which range in the higher mountains near the summit of the Cascades. Black bear exist in all areas and a considerable number of antelope may be found on the eastern edge of the forest.

In addition, the forest has an abundance of birds and other wildlife which attract visitors who enjoy observing wildlife in its native environment. Wildlife is managed in close cooperation with the State Game Department. No charge is made by the Forest Service for hunting or fishing on national forest land, but sportsmen are expected to follow rules of good woodsmanship and abide by State game laws.



F-402283

Each year fishing is enjoyed by many thousands of ardent anglers. These speckled beauties were taken from the Deschutes River.



F-340372

One of the numerous mule deer to be found on the Deschutes National Forest. Wildlife is a resource to be managed and carefully harvested like any other crop.



F-437523

Marking and measuring forest products are among the important activities of Deschutes National Forest personnel.



F-437509

Mount Jefferson rises majestically above the forest as seen from near the head of the Metolius River in the Deschutes National Forest. Many of the rivers in this area have their sources in springs and are good-sized streams at the very start of their journey to the sea.

F-288985



LEFT.—Cache Mountain Lookout Station. Lookouts on prominent points throughout the national forest watch for fires during the summer months. Each year, thousands of dollars—your dollars—are spent to fight forest fires started by careless forest users. Let's be careful with fire in the forest.

F-402304

BOTTOM.—A forest camp on the shore of Elk Lake. Camping and sanitation facilities are provided by the Forest Service in many areas in the forest.



3. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by auto, foot, or on horseback—except while on a paved or surfaced highway.
4. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches in two before throwing them away.
5. Before building a campfire, clean an area down to mineral soil at least 10 feet in diameter and build the fire in the center. Keep the fire small.
6. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes; first, completely extinguish it with dirt and water.
7. Put out any fire you find burning, if possible, and then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest phone; the telephone operator, or anyone else you get by ringing the phone, will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.
8. Read and follow the directions on all fire posters.

What To Do If Lost

1. Stop and sit down.
 2. Clear an area and build a fire. After the fire is going well, cut and put green boughs on it so that there will be plenty of smoke. **BE SURE THE FIRE DOES NOT GET AWAY FROM YOU.**
 3. Signal by *three* blasts from a whistle, *three* shots from a gun, *three* regulated puffs of smoke, *three* flashes of a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals.
- Three signals of any kind either audible or visible is the Nation-wide S O S call in the mountains. Use it only when in actual need of help.
4. *Stay where you are.*

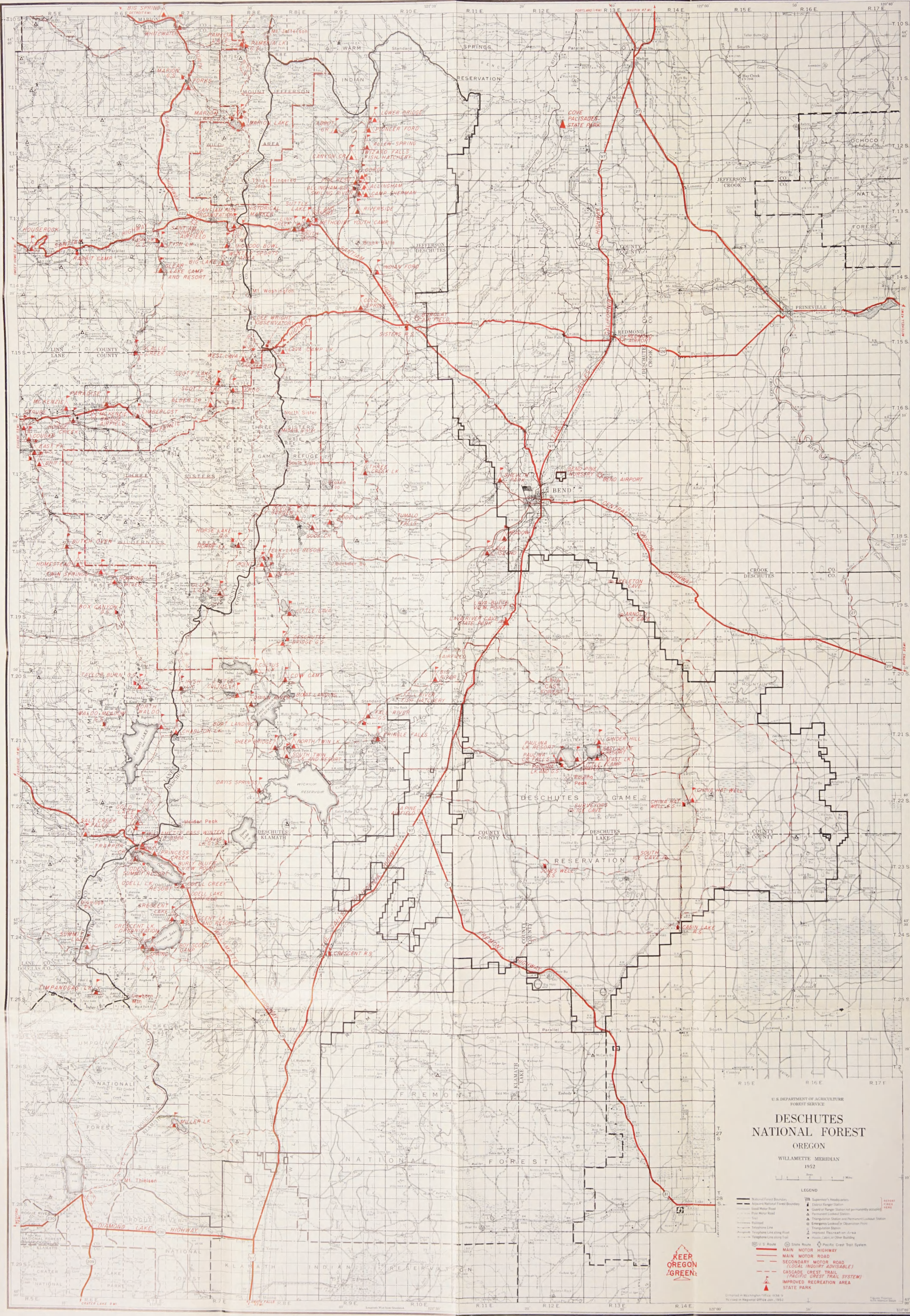
Take Care of Your Forest Land

1. Leave a clean camp. Do not scatter straw around. Burn as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, bury all garbage and refuse.
2. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by washing clothes, throwing fish cleanings or garbage in them.
3. Do not deface or remove forest signs.
4. Observe the State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.
6. Do your part to keep the forest green and clean.



F-437505

Tumalo Falls, a 96-foot cascade near the Bend city water intake on Tumalo Creek. Water always has been a primary forest product and its importance is greater today than ever before. Forests and other vegetation on steep slopes will assure a supply of good water for household and industry and minimize the danger of costly floods.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1952

Scale: 1 inch = 10 miles
1:62,500

- LEGEND**
- National Forest Boundary
 - Adjacent National Forest Boundary
 - Highway
 - State Route
 - County Road
 - Trail
 - Power Line
 - Telephone Line
 - Telephone Line along Road
 - Telephone Line alone
 - Supervisor's Headquarters
 - District Ranger Station
 - Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied
 - Permanent Lookout Station
 - Emergency Lookout or Observation Point
 - Transpiration Station
 - Improved Recreation Area
 - House, Cabin, or Other Building
 - State Route
 - Main Motor Road
 - Secondary Motor Road
 - Local Inquiry Advisable
 - Cascade Crest Trail System
 - Improved Recreation Area
 - State Park
 - Record Fire Area



Copyright © 1952 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. No part of this publication may be reproduced without permission in writing from the Forest Service.